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and now in use at the KENWOOD Observatory, and in adding to and extending them, it will for the first time be possible to completely investigate every variety of solar phenomena. The corona should perhaps be excepted, but it is not altogether impossible that a new instrument now being constructed at the KENWOOD Observatory for the purpose of photographing it in full sunlight may prove a success. With an automatic apparatus, also devised here recently, photographs of the Sun, showing all of the phenomena of its surface, will be taken at intervals of about five minutes throughout the day. Photographs will also be taken at frequent intervals with a 12-inch photographic objective and amplifying lens, showing the Sun on a scale of about four inches to the diameter, and others of individual spots on a scale of sixteen inches to the diameter. A spectroheliograph will be so attached to the great telescope that photographs of groups of faculæ and prominences may be taken on a scale of about seven inches to the Sun's diameter, and also by the use of an amplifying lens, on a scale of sixteen inches to the diameter. These photographic observations will be supplemented by simultaneous visual observations, and the spectra of faculæ, spots and prominences will be investigated both photographically and visually. Various special investigations on the Sun will also be undertaken, and the records of self-registering magnetic instruments will assist in the solution of the perplexing question as to the relation existing between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

The astronomers who are to be in charge of the other departments of work having not yet been appointed, no more definite plans can at present be formulated for the investigations other than solar. It is hoped that the importance of the observatory will be measured rather by its work than by its instruments, and that the expectations naturally raised by so perfect an equipment will not be disappointed.

KENWOOD OBSERVATORY, University of Chicago,
October 17, 1892.

THE METEORS OF NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

BY DANIEL KIRKWOOD, of Riverside, California.

The shower of meteors on the evening of November 23, 1892, was, in Southern California, a very brilliant one. The display was not expected till two or three days later, so that we were

taken by surprise at early twilight on the evening of the 23d. The state of the writer's health decidedly forbade long and late watching. A count of thirty minutes in the early part of the evening gave 150 meteors as a result. Some of my neighbors, however, saw greater numbers. Later in the evening an intelligent and trustworthy young gentleman counted 350 meteors in half an hour, or at the rate of 700 per hour. The whole number between 8 and 11 o'clock was probably not less than 1000. The usual radiant was observed. It may be worthy of remark that the same section of the cometary orbit, or nearly the same, was crossing the Earth's path at this time as on the night of November 27, 1872; but the following part, or that which brought up the rear, in November, 1885. A careful study of the structure and phenomena of such parts of the cometary mass as may present themselves from year to year may unexpectedly afford the means of solving some problem of chemical structure.

The phenomena had disappeared on the night of the 24th.

POGSON'S COMET OF 1872.

By W. H. S. MONCK.

Some time ago I called the attention of the members of this Society to the probability of a return of POGSON's comet of 1872 during the present year. I have since met with an observation of probably the same comet which indicates a period of about 7 years and a consequent return in 1893.

The observation was made by Mr. BUCKINGHAM on November 9, 1865, who then saw "two round vapory bodies near each other; after watching several minutes motion was detected (from n. f. to s. p.) in the smaller one, which appeared most condensed but without any sign of nucleus, but yet with a defined outline." (*Monthly Notices R. A. S.* Vol. xxvi, p. 271.) The positions given by Mr. BUCKINGHAM for the two objects are:

R. A.	N. P. D.
A. . 23 ^h 19 ^m 3 ^s .	(Some minutes N. of B.)
B. . 23 ^h 19 ^m 12.75 ^s .	77° 25'.